

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1887. The Parting of the Ways.

We wonder whether President CLEVELAND feels with any degree of poignancy the loss which he, personally, and his Administration, politically, suffer by the departure of DANIEL MANNING.

In formally accepting the resignation of his Secretary of the Treasury, the President does not go too far when he expresses "profound thanks for all that you [MANNING] have done for me [CLEVELAND] in sharing manfully my labors and perplexities of the past two years."

He might have gone even further than that. It has been something more than a division of the labors and perplexities of office. He might have said to Mr. MANNING: "All that I am, and all that I have at the present moment, I owe to you. I am your successful experiment. You discovered the CLEVELAND of 1881. You created the CLEVE-LAND of 1884. Without you I should still have been ex-Mayor of Buffalo-ex-Sheriff. You made me the candidate of the Democratic party and you made me President. My successes in office have been due to your sagacious and disinterested counsel. My mistakes have been in spite of your prompt and outspoken warnings. Where I have depended on you I have won. Where I have preferred Mugwump advice I have invariably lost. Did one man ever owe so much to another since

the world began?" If Mr. CLEVELAND had said all that when he began to define his personal obligations to Mr. Manning, he would not have said too much. Compared with the actual truth concerning the relations of the man of genius from Albany and the man of opportunity from Buffalo, the most fervent expressions of gratitude which Mr. CLEVELAND could construct would seem cold and commonplace.

Nevertheless, we are glad that the President is grateful to DANIEL MANNING, even for his services since March 4, 1885.

The Combination of Boss Builders.

An effort is making to combine employers in the building trades into a federation for resisting the trades unions. At present, nonunion men cannot be employed upon any building where union men are working, because if they are the union men at once strike. It is obvious that if non-union men of all the needful trades can be obtained in sufficient numbers their employers will be independent of the unions and can carry on their business in spite of them. To attain this result is the immediate object of the new combination.

The plan of operation proposed is that the employers concerned in the movement shall pledge themselves to give continuous employment to non-union men, and thus assure to them the opportunity to work, of which they are at present deprived. If it is carried out it will divide the building workingmen of the city into two distinct classes, union men and non-union men, and will array the one against the other.

It is obvious that the success or the failure of the scheme rests, not with the employers, but with the men themselves. If the men in the city who do not choose to belong to unions are sufficient in number to supply the demands of the trade the scheme will succeed. If they are not enough for this purpose the scheme will fail. The question is one easily decided, and we look for the decision very soon after the new combination goes into effect, if it ever does go into effect. Our own opinion is that when it comes to the test the competent non-union men will be found to be so few in number that they will be unable to make head against the unionists, and that the present system will prevail. There is no such surplus of skilled mechanics as there is of car drivers, coal handlers, and 'longshoremen, and in the opinion of most of them the advantages of belonging to a union out weigh its disadvantages.

Mr. Chamberlain's Queer Project.

If there lingered any hope of an agre nent between the Gladstonians and dissident Badicals represented in the Round Table conference, Mr. Chamberlain has utterly dispelled it by propounding a scheme which should apparently be looked upon as his ultimatum. He proposes to create in Ulster a separate State Government entirely indesendent of the rest of Ireland. The offer is either a mere pretext for withdrawing from the conference, or else Mr. CHAMBERLAIN believes that the landlords and the Orangemen would, under such conditions, be able to reverse the verdict given by the northern province at the last two general elections.

It is, of course, possible that Mr. Chamber-LAIN is still haunted by an imaginary analogy between the present situation of Ulster and the position of West Virginia during our civil war. But the parallel is glaringly defective, and we find it hard to believe that the defects are unrecognized by a man of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S intelligence. At the time when measures were taken to organize a separate State Government, a large majority of the inhabitants of West Virginia were Union men. In Ulster, on the other hand, at the general elections of 1885, and July, 1886, a majority of the Parliamentary seats allotted to that province were filled with members pledged to the bestowal of home rule upon Ireland and to the revival of a single Parliament for the whole kingdom at Dublin. This, too, although the present property qualification for the Parliamentary franchise notoriously operates to debar a larger number of Catholics than of Protestants from the ballot box. We may add that the result of the recent by-election for a vacant county seat proves that the home rule programme, as defined in Mr. GLADSTONE'S bill, is rapidly gaining adherents among the Protestant tenants in the north of Ireland. There is, in fine, good ground for the belief that if a new general election were now to take place, the Nationalists would increase by at least one member their existing preponderance in the Ulster delegation.

It follows that Mr. CHAMBEBLAIN, although professedly a Radical of Radicals, repudiates the doctrine that majorities should rule when he insists upon a separate Parliament for Ulster. He must know that his plan, if submitted to the present Ulster delegation in the House of Commons, would be repelled, and that, if referred to the electors, it would be rejected by a still more decided expression of opinion. But it may be rejoined that these objections to Mr. Cham-BERLAIN's proposal prove too much, since, if the Nationalists really possess such predominance in Ulster, they would need only to outvote the so-called loyalists in order to obtain absolute control of the State Government. That would be true enough, provided the property qualification required for voting under an Ulster constitution were identical with that under which members of the British House of Commons are elected. Does any one suppose, however, that a politician so long-headed as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN would neglect to take guarantees against the miscarriage of his fundamental purpose, which

is to give the landlord party the same mastery of Ulster which the Nationalists exer else in the rest of Ireland? If the Gladstonians were stupid enough to fall into his trap and accept his Ulster scheme in principle, they would find that in settling the details of his bill he would take care, in combination with the Tories and the Harrington Unionista, to fix the property qualification for the new franchise high enough to irreparably ex-clude a considerable fraction of the Nationalist voters from the poll. Then the landlords, resting on a fletitious majority, would be able to dominate the Ulster legislature and, under more or less specious disguises to revive the features of expropriation and expatriation incidental to the odious Plantation of Ulster under JAMES I.

From the point of view of Irish Nationalists a man who advocates the CHAMBERLAIN project of a distinct Parliament for Ulster must be either fool or knave. Mr. GLAD STONE is neither, and he will never sanction such a scheme.

A Second Term.

Under the title of "The President Will Not Stultify Himself," our esteemed Democratic contemporary, the Rochester Union and Advertiser, has a leading article devoted to the somewhat difficult task of proving that Mr. CLEVELAND'S remark, in his letter of acceptance, about the danger in the eligibility of the President for reflection "asserts principles and propositions that, by inexorable logic, eliminate him from the field for succession." The Hon. SMITH M. WEED has lately been reported as asserting his belief that Mr. CLEVELAND will not be a candidate next year; and this report of Mr. WEED's opinions is the text of our Rochester contemporary's discourse. We notice, however, that Mr. WEED distinctly asserts that he does not speak positively about Mr. CLEVE-LAND's intentions, but "only says what he thinks may occur."

As to the logic of the matter, what has logic to do with it? When Mr. CLEVELAND wrote his letter of acceptance, he thought that he recognized "in the eligibility of the President for reflection a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people;" but we may be sure he doesn't now recognize any danger to anything in his own eligibility to reclection. He is still presumably in favor of an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the President from reflection; but in the absence of such an amendment why shouldn't he try to get in again himself? No matter if he had positively pledged himself not to accept a renomination, such a pledge might fairly rank with the solemn asseverations of very young women that they never will get married. Everybody knows that they will.

if they can, just the same. It is probable enough that Mr. CLEVELAND wants another term, but it is not quite so probable that the Democratic party thinks he ought to have it. The Administration has not been as successful on the sword side as on the spindle side.

The Ambition of the Tailors.

Delegates from the Merchant Tailors' Exchanges, of which there are now twenty in the Union, met at Philadelphia on Tuesday to lay the foundation of a national organiza tion, the objects of which are to be the regulation of American styles and the formulation of American fashions in men's clothes, the fixing of prices, and the keeping of a consolidated black list of non-paying customers in all parts of the United States.

The project is both interesting and important, and this is just the time for carrying it into effect, for the question of fashions for men is now undergoing much discussion in various quarters. The tailor's art has reached here a high level, and at present, we think it may be said without exaggeration, there are in the United States cutters who are not excelled in genius by those of any country in the world. They are men who can give to a garment that subtle quality which is called 'life" by the artists of the trade, and which can be imparted to it by genius alone. No mere technical training can endow a cutter tative at a Convention of the British tailors remarked a few years ago, you can no more make a truly great cutter than you can produce to order a RAPHAEL or a MICHAEL ANGELO.

But the American tailor, no matter how artistic, is compelled to follow with almost servile imitation the fashions set by London. to which not only this country, but Europe also, now looks for its models of men's garments. Formerly Paris ruled in this sphere, but to-day even Paris takes its patterns of coats, waistcoats, and trousers from London. whose supremacy as the arbiter of men's fashions is indisputable. Yet in some respects, notably in the matter of finishing, the American tailor is, beyond question. superior to the English. He turns out a garment which commands the admiration of his London rivals, so far as concerns its lining, stitching, trimming, and technical make-up generally, though the Englishmen contend that their garments have more They say in their insular arrogance that the American cutter, skilled as he may be in the rules of his art, is deficient in the genius which rises above mere rules and subjects itself to the eternal laws of beauty only. So far as that is the case, the American artist replies with much force, it is due to the cramping of the New World genius caused by the necessity of following Old World models. Give us a free field, he declares, and we will ask no odds from any one; and even now the American work excels the English in grace and refinement Our tailors assert that the London-made garments sent to them for alteration or repair are clumsy in construction as compared with those turned out from their own

But it will probably be long before we shall escape from our subjection to London in the matter of fashions for men. In a republic like this there is nobody to set a fashion as the Prince of Wales does in England. If the American cutter of the most original and beautiful genius should design a suit for President CLEVELAND which departed from the fashion adopted by the Prince of WALES would be gain fame and fortune? Here and there an officeseeker might seek to conciliate favor at the White House by ordering a duplicate; but the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Senators and Representatives, and the run of men everywhere would never think of adopting this fashion simply because it was set by the President. Accordingly the American artist feels that he works under disadvantages fatal to originality and

stifling to the imagination. There are two directions in which artistic tailors are anxious to strike out a new path The first is in the fashion of trousers and the second in that of the dress suit. It is irksome for them to go on cutting the evening costume for men after substantially the same patterns that have ruled for generations They want to devise new and more beautiful forms. There are also objections to the conventional trousers with which they would gladly grapple, and If the Chicago movement in behalf of tights should prove successful,

they would hall the innovation with de light. But we are sorry to be unable to encourage them in their hop The traditional evening dress is their hopes convenient and so universal that it must be ong before it is cast aside. Trousers, too,

conceal deficiencies which are too common, for men to be desirous of substituting tights or knickerbockers. A straight leg and a wellrounded calf are the exception, as we are told, and not a few who now make a creditable and even attractive appearance with the aid of trousers, would look poor and mean in tights, If they did not pad. We believe that almost invariably actors who wear tights feel the ecessity of padding. What sort of a figure, for instance, would Mr. Evants cut if he appeared on the platform or on the floor of the enate in tights?

Still, it is well that the tailors should form an organization for the discussion of original departures in their art. Even if they never secomplish the changes they feel to be so desirable, their souls will be stimulated by

What with the CLEVELAND boom, the HILL boom, and the Mannine boom, New York politics is likely to be overgrowded.—Philadelphia Press.

There is no Manning boom, Mr. Manning has just 'left one office because he couldn' stand the work, and no one will think of putting him into another where the work is harder.

We call our contemporary's attention to another fact, namely, that there is no CLEVELAND boom in this State, except perhaps among the Mugwumps. The only real, living boom in New York is that of DAVID BENNETT HILL. and it is getting big enough to fill the place without much need of competition from Wash Ington.

The opinion begins to prevail among railroad men that the Inter-State Commerce bill will operate to steady the business of the railroads and increase their profits. Nobody has yet discovered that it will reduce their rates of ransportation or improve their accommoda tions. The stockholders will gain by it; but

Mr. JOHN JAMESON, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, a Republican who has held office in the Post Office Department for more than twenty-one years, has at length succeeded in inducing the Postmaster-General to accept his resignation. It seems that Mr. JAMESON, who is not familiar with shilly-shally politics, offered it when the Democrats came, or were supposed to come, into power; and at last Mr. VILAS permits him to go, and weeps over him in a complimentary letter.

As there has been for some months much bitter complaint about the management of the railway mail service, especially in the South and West, it is not evident why the resignation of Mr. JAMESON could not have been accepted before. Certainly it was politically unwise except under some great practical necessity. to retain a Republican in a place so conspicu ous. It is notorious that some influential Democratic politicians, some of whose constituents were trying to get into the railway mail service, have been angry because a Republican has been kept at its head, and so many Republicans have been allowed to keep their places in it. The Republican superintendent has gone at last, but why was he not allowed or made to go sooner? It does not appear that any good has been done to the public service, and positive harm has been done to the Demo cratic party by the delay.

Memorandum for Mr. VILAS: When you are going to do a good thing, do it as soon as you can. If you wait two or three years before filling your department with Democrats, the Republican officeholders will be just as angry when they have to go at last; and the Democrats will be a good deal angrier because you

The Legislature is now ciphering on how much the Brooklyn gas companies should be allowed to charge for gas. And yet what differing that no man shall pay more than a dollar and a half for gas, and that no man shall pay less than two dollars for a day's wages?

The price of labor can be legally fixed with the same propriety as the price of gas.

Here's a funny suggestion from the leading columns of the Union and Advertiser : "Ex-Comptroller PREDERICE P. OLCOTT is mentioned as

Department. He is by far the fittest man yet suggested in connection with the office." This must be on the theory that Brother CLEVELAND has taken to loving his enemies: yet nobody has before accused him of having

fallen into that sort of decrepitude.

The Hebetudinous Crank got into a queer state of mind the other day in writing of Interference in German Politics." From his leading article on that subject, we

quote the following extraordinary passage: Immediately following the dissolution of the Reichs ag, Cardinal Jaconini sent a letter to the Catholic lead rs intimating invery plain terms that the Papal author ties desired Bismanck to have a majority in the nex Reichstag, and that the Centre party should adopt s policy of conciliation toward the Septennate bill, whe t should come up again after the elections. Dr. Wini monst, the leader of the Centre party, has issued an ad dress in evidence to show that another and not himself slaughtered the two women, and cut his own throat. Our highly intelligent reporters intimate in guarded terms that Suith did not well endure the cross-examination

but this in itself does not necessarily discredit his story. The access of blind rage which clouds the dready dense medium of hebetudinous cogitation whenever Rome or the Vatican of the Pophappens to be mentioned, sufficiently explains this curious paragraph. No doubt, when the Hebetudinous Crank was writing it, he did for he moment seriously believe that the Pope had accused Dr. WINDTHORST of slaughtering the two women and then cutting his own throat. It was entirely unnecessary for the friends of Cowles to prepare an elaborate and not very plausible explanation, printed in the next day's Leader, in which an attempt is made Nothing that Cowles can say or do requires explanation or apology.

One of the people who are always discovering things has discovered a resemblance beween Mr. THEODORE CHILD's report of his recent interview with MEISSONIER, printed in THE SUN of last Sunday, and a report of an interview with MEISSONIER printed in a Paris etter to Mr. EDMUND YATES'S London World and copied into the New York Times. The coincidence is not so astonishing as our alert friend imagines. Both letters were written by he same gentleman; and although Mr. Child's etters to The Sun in no sense duplicate those which he sends to Mr. YATES, it is not extraordinary that in reporting the exact language of MEISSONIER, the same concatenation of ords should be twice employed by him. Mr. CHILD is a picturesque and imaginative writer. but not at the expense of accuracy.

The President Goes to See Wilson Barrett WASHINGTON. Feb. 16.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland attended Mr. Wilson Barrett's perform-ance of Humlet at the National Theatre this evening. Two superb bouquets were sent to the box by Mr. Har-rett, and settin programmes, fringed with gold builton, were printed for the Presidential party. The occupants of the other boxes were presented with similar pro-grammes.

Nominations of Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- The President sent Washistory, 10.—10.—10.

the following nominations of Postmasters to the Senate to day: George A. Bush. Bedford, Pa.; Myer M. Kaufman, Clarion, Pa.; Edwin N. Stebbins, Couderport, Fa. Adoiph F. Hitchier, Hymouth, Fo., Martin V. M. Smith, Morrison, and H. Simith, Morrison, Pa.; Plano, III.; Sobert S. Randall, Rushnell, III.; Johnson, W. Olsen, Galva III.; William W. Bozue, Purland, Mich.; Jacob G. Van Putten, Holland, Mich.

Bech-May.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.-Mr. George A. Bech of ew York was married to day to Miss Julia May of thi city, daughter of the late Hon. Henry May. The ceremony was performed by Siehop Chatard of Vincennes at the realden, of the Order emotion. On Mount Vernon place, beverse friends of the groom from New York wase pres-ent, including the bridds a cousin, Mr. Fred May.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The election for Mayor, City Solicitor, and Tax Receiver, which took place in this city last Tuesday was one of deep interest, and its features are worth noting. The Republican candidate for Mayor, Edwin e Republican caudidate for Mayor, Edwir H. Fitler, was informally chosen by a triple oint committee, embracing five Mugwumps five Stalwart Republicans, representing the Stalwart Union League of Philadelphia, and five recognized Republican leaders, familiarly termed Bosses. That selection was made upon the principle of finding out just who the five Mugwumps did not want and the other ten members of the committee voting for him, and then the Republican Convention formally made

him the nominee of the party.

The five Mugwump members of that high joint committee then determined on an effort to hit the mark in the Democratic camp After parting company with the Republicans they opened negotiations with John Cad-walader, Collector of the Port, and other Democrats of the Cleveland faith, and after several curious accidents George De Benneville Keim, a Stalwart Republican, who was a candidate for that office before the Republican Convention three weeks ago, was nominated, and christened as the Democratic andidate for Mayor.

Result: A clean sweep for the Republicans. and the Mugwump candidate for Mayor was beaten by a majority of more than 30,000 votes. Wail for the Mugwumps! Wall for President Cleveland! But last and loudest, Wall for the Democratic party!

THE RIVER AND HARBOR JOB.

The Preparations Made for Rushing It

Through During the Coming Fortnight.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- The Senate is quietly doing its part in this year's peculiar River and Harbor game. Its Committee on Commerce finished yesterday, in season to re-Commerce reported to-day, with amendments, the House bill, which it has increased to the portly sum of \$10,300,000. One would suppose that legislation by trickery. of a sort so remarkable, might be a fair subject for a veto. But after last year's triumph of the worst River and Harbor bill ever passed by any Congress, the notorious percentage job, the advocates of the present measure have no doubt that the President will either to approve it, or else let it become a law without his signature. In fact, the bill sent to the House from committee this year was a better one than last year's, because proportionally freer from questionable jobs. It was also smaller by many millions than last year's. But what it will turn out to be, in quality or quantity, before it is agreed to and signed, nobody knows.

The fundamental wrong in the bill is the way that it is engineered. The present measure, although originating in the House, was not properly acted upon there. Action was begun, but after a few lines had been read, by an adroit parliamentary trick the advocates of the bill substituted a lump sum as an appropriation to be expended under the direction of army engineers, and in a few minutes had passed it and sent it to the Senate, almost before its chaprined opponents knew what was going on. Now the Senate committee takes the bill, makes it an affair of items once more, and adds to them several millions. This is sharp practice, but it is not the kind of legislation the people want on appropriation bills. Among the items in the Senate bill may be noted \$50,000 for the Hennepin Canal job and \$350,000 for the Purchase outright of the Portage Lake Canal. Last year, even Mr. Willis of Kentucky, the House manager of the River and Harbor bills, refused to approve the purchase of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Canal when the Senate had added it to the House bill. The subject was carried into conference, and there the House conferees refused to agree to it, even at the peril of defeating the bill. A special resolution instructing the House conferees that no appropriation whatever should be made for this affair was next passed by a vote of 109 to 63; yet, although the House has not discussed it, it is now found in the Senate bill. At the last session also, the House by a decisive vote expressed itself against appropriations to the Hennepin Canal.

Last year the House objected to increases for Mississippi River improvements over what the bill allowed; and now very large increases are made—\$150,000 on the Upper Mississippi and \$1,500,000 on the Lower. Yet there is to-day available perhaps two and a half or three millions for this river in unexpended balances. One of the items of the Senate bill is that for purchasing the works and property of the Green and Barren River Navigation Company, in Kentucky, at a cost of \$150,000. Last year Mr. Edmunds, even on a vote to strike out an item directing a valuation and survey of the property, without 'agreement properly acted upon there. Action was begun, but after a few lines had been read, by an

Fear River item is now increased to \$140,000, although very much more than that amount remains unexpended.

The River and Harbor job will probably be rushed very fast now in both Houses, as it is so near the end of the session; and should it be pitted for priority of consideration against an important bill for coast defence or an increase of the navy, the latter would stand a very small chance of coming out best.

VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT. The Appropriation for the Distribution

eds to the Texas Sufferers. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- The President has etoed the bill appropriating \$10,000 for the dis-

ribution of seeds to the drought-stricken counies of Texas. In his veto message he says: I can find no warrant for such an appropriation in the Constitution, and I do not believe that the power and duty of the general Government ought to be extended to the relief of individual suffering which is in no manne properly related to the public service or benefit. A preva-lent tendency to disregard the limited mission of this power and duty should, I think, be steadfastly resisted o the end that the lesson should be constantly enforces

power and duty should, I think, be steadfastly resisted, to the end that the lesson should be constantly enforced that, though the people support the Government, the Government should not support the people.

It is not support the people support the people.

It is not support the people support the people.

It is not support the people support the government, and support of the follow citizens in misfortune. This has been repeatedly and quite lately demonstrated. Federa aid in such cases encourages the expectation of paternal care on the part of the Government and it weakens the sturdness of our national character, while it prevents the includence among our people of that kindly sentiment and conduct which strengthen the bonds of a common brotherhood.

He suggests in conclusion that if a sufficient number of Senators and Representatives, at whose request the Commissioner of Agriculture annually distributes seeds and grain to their constituents, should waive that privilege and request the Commissioner to send their shares of the grain to the suffering farmers of Texas, they might be considering farmers of Texas, they might be considered to sow their crops, while "the constituents for whom in theory this grain is intended could well bear the temperary deprivation, and the donors would experience the satisfaction attending deeds of charity."

Carlisle, Pa., Feb. 16.-After a bitter legal ight the mandamus suit of Student John M. Hill again he faculty of Dickinson College has come to an end. A 6 P. M. Judge Sadler instructed the jury to find a verdic for the plaintiff, and they did so without leaving their for the plaintiff, and they did so without leaving their scats. Hill, who was member of the senior class, had been accused by the faculty on hearsay evidence of tak-ing part in a riotous demonstration by the students last tall. The faculty expelled him without a trial, and to the rought suit to compel them to reinstate him in the co-lege. The Court held that the faculty had no right to dismiss illil without a fair trial, and that the custom of the college to act in an unjust or arbitrary matter did not legalize their procedure. Hill denied that he was guilty of the offence charged against him.

Ice in the Hudson Breaking Up.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 16.—The mild weather is aving serious effect upon the ice in the Hudson and south of here cracks are visible reaching from and solution of the process of the broke off from the main body north of Newburgh to to-day, and beatmen are expecting all the ice in Newburgh flay to break up if a cold wave does not come soon. Off Milton there are many weak spots and the crossing there is dangerous. A team of horses, with steigh attached, broke through there to day, and it was with difficulty that the horses and driver were saved from drowning.

Land Sales in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 16, via Galveston.-Two important land sales, covering estates in the north western part of the republic, have practically been carried through, New York capitalists being the buyer. The land conveyed covers more than 500 square league Engish capitalists are having cetate in the souther part of the country examined preparatory to concludin sales. Tobacco and coffee lands are in special request the England. The mining centres all report active operations.

SPRINGPIELD, Mass., Feb. 16.—Mrs. Olive Cleveland Clarke died in this city to day, aged 101 years. She spent the greater part of her life on a farm at Ches terfield. In 1862 she married stichard Clarke of North ampton and they lived together sixty seven years, he husband dying in 1870.

THE TEXAS INVESTIGATION.

Voting Pinces at Which Ballot Boxes were

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- The Senate committee to-day resumed the investigation into the alleged political outrages in Washington county, Texas. T. M. Jones, colored, continued his testimony. He said that his brother, aged 30. came to the voting place to take him to sup-per. So far as he knew his brother was not for connection with the election riot was not

J. M. Nicholson, white, 61 years of age, planter of Washington county, testified that he was a Democrat until three years ago, since when he has voted the People's ticket. He was spointed a manager of the election at Chad-wick's gin house, but being ill was requested to select some good man to serve in his stead. For this purpose he attended the poils and re-mained all day.

For this purpose he attended the polls and remained all day.

By Senator Spooner—Was there an election there that day and the senator spooner—Was there an election there that day are senator spooner—Was there are election there that day are some senator of the senator spooner—Was there were the senator who could write. There were three or four who could write, and so the senator were between a sand 80 voters 45 of whom were white. Thirty of the latter were Polanders. At the previous election serious trouble occurred at Chapel Hill, when two men, one being an election officer, were shot. The ballot hox was taken, and the vote suppressed. I do not think this had the affect of deterring the colored men at Chadwick's from serving as election officers. Only four of the freedmen could write. Two were not prosent, and one of the others had been in the ponientiary, and for that reason was not competent. The voters were present, but repeated efforts to organize a Board failed. I amounced at about 10 A. M. that I was ready to deliver the papers with the sentence of the precinct. Was sundiver evenly divided. The foreign of the precinct. Was sundiver the papers of the precinct was accounted from serving by illness or business.

Lewis P. Pennington, colored, 25 years of ago.

prevented from serving by illness or business.

Lewis P. Pennington, colored, 25 years of ago, a voter at Flewellyn's precinct, and one of the judges of election last November, told the story of the assault upon the election officers by three armed masked men who demanded and took away the ballot box, the shooting of Dewees Bolton, one of the raiders, and the subsequent hanging of Ephraim Jones, Alfred Jones, and Shed Felder, three colored men. Senator Eustis read the deposition of witness before the Coroner's Inquest, in which he said he did not see any men coming into the door disguised and with pistols, and he sat where he could see both doors.

Q-ls that statement correct? A.—Well, no, sir; that

Where he could see both goors.

Q.—Is that statement correct? A.—Well, no, sir; that isn't.

Q.—Well, in what respect is that incorrect? A.—Well, there was double barrelled shorgums and pistols round than till I was jest nuturally Trait to tell the truth.

To Senator Speomer—The colored people voted the Republican ticket except when they were scared up to vote the People's licket.

To Senator Spooner—The colored people vated the Republican ticket except when they were scared up to vote the People's ticket.

Felix Kinlow, colored, 24 years old, testified that he was one of the three or four negroes who were present in the room where the vote was being counted at Flewellyn's, and who had no business there. He described the raid, his own flight, his arrest with eight other colored men next day and incarceration for a month, and the entry into the jail of a mob of armed and disguised men, who took out Shed Felder and witness's father-in-law and cousin and hanged them.

On cross-examination the witness, with considerable hesitation, testified that he heard that Polk Hill killed Dewees Bolton.

Senator Eustis read from witness's deposition before the Coroner to the effect that he saw Polk cock his gun and fire.

"Well," rejoined witness, "I tell you just how dat is. De fact is I was scared and dumo how I talked. I was scared, and I had a right to be,"

W. M. Shaw, colored, 24 years of age, testified that he was a Judge at Graball polling piace on election day last November. There were 347 votes cast, of which sixty were for the People's ticket. The election was a quiet one. They began counting the vote when the poil closed at about 3's in the morning. Three disguised and armed white men entered, ordered "hands up," and seized and carried away the ballot box and tally sheets.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN FOR PRESIDENT

Some Responses of Pacific Coast Journals

From the San Francisco Daily Report.

Californians know William T. Coleman, and know also that he would make a good President. He is honest and wise, and possesses in a preëminent degree executive ability. But Californians know Mr. Coleman's record. They know he is not an officeseeker nor a politician. They know he has been frequently asked to accept positions of public trust and responsibility, and has always declined, not however, from any disinclination to serve his country, but from a knowledge that he can do better work as a private citizen than as an officeholder. The offer of the Presidency would be a great temptation to any American, but friends of Mr. Coleman assert that he would refuse to accept even that.

William T. Coleman has been identified with the history of this city and State. He has become wealthy, but no one begrudges him his wealth, for every dollar has been honestly earned. He has become wealthy by developing the industries of the State and of the entire coast, and the whole State has benefited by his prosperity. It would be a fortunate day for California and for the United States when William T. Coleman was elected to the Presidency.

**THE SUN has favorably mentioned Mr. William T. Coleman of San Francisco as a candillant to the coleman of San Francisco as a candi-

The Sun has favorably mentioned Mr. William T. Coleman of San Francisco as a candidate for the Presidency in 1888.

Mr. Coleman is a Democrat, but he is a man of such purity of character, so very distant from party bosses and political machines, that if he enters the race he will command the support of the better class of voters of all parties, He is, withat, a man of extraordinary exso many of the ecutive ability, and possesses so many qualifications that the Chief Executive

great nation ought to have that the politicians may conclude that he is "unavailable." All others recognize in him a strong man and one eminently fit for the high position. others recognize in him a strong man and one eminently fit for the high position.

From the Astoria (Oreyon) Transcript.

THE SUN suggests the name of William T. Coleman as a fitting candidate for the Presidency. A San Francisco paper hails the possibility of such an event with eestasy.

"To this," it says, "California will give its heartiest approval. The leader of our mercantile interests, whose business energy covers the entire western hemisphere from Alaska to Cape Horn and New York to San Francisco, he has never yet asked public favor, but has impressed his influence upon the country as self-reliant, indomitable, all-comprehending character, asking no odds in the rivalrics of trade, and scattering benefits along the entire journey of his progress. In every crisis of our phenomenal history his voice, counsel, and example have been on the side of order and Christian progress, and this, too, with a sensitive solleitude against self-seeking notoriety, He is a man with a great big brain, and wherever placed is a leader."

Fallure of Two Street Car Strikes.

Boston, Feb. 16.-The strike on the Cam bridge horse railroad appears to be coming to an end. Cars are running on the more important lines, and many of the old men are taking cars as fast as they can be assigned to them. The determined action of the directors of the road has evidently disheartened the strikers. The company, in taking back the old employers, positively refuse to discharge any of the new men found to be competent, and require the old men to promise not to strike. In return the company skree to give as near a ten bur the as possible, Many of the old under the highest of taber.

The South Boston road has been running cars at irregular intervals with green men this morning. They me with no interference whatever. From impartial reports it seems that the strikers are weakening, and numbers of them desire to return to work. of the old men are taking cars as fast as they can be as

Demands of the Coke Workers. PITTSBURGH, Feb. 16.-A committee representing the coke workers of the Connellsville region met the coke syndicate to-day, and presented a demand for an advance in wages of 20 per cent. The syndicate refused to consider the demand, but offered the men as refused to consider the demand, but offered the men as advance of bere cent, the increase to apply to all classes of labor. This was rejected by the workmen, and after each side had sobmitted unsatisfactory plans for arbitrating the differences the conference adjourned with out reaching a settlement. Another meeting will probably be held in a few days.

Actor Demilie's House Robbed.

PATERSON, Feb. 16.—The summer residence of Henry E Demille, the actor, at Echo Lake was rob-bed to day of a miscellaneous assortment of articles, in need to day of a miscellateous assortment of articles in-cluding wearing appared, guns, fishing tackie, and the like. The thief walked to fattle Palls and then came to Paterson, where he and his body were captured to might. He confessed the robbery, and said if he could have found a horse and wagon he would have stolen the piano, too. The first that Mr. Demille will know of the robbery will be from reading this, as he is away from home. The house is comed by the key. Con-rad Yrecland, who chased the thief ten miles and then lost track of him.

Fulled for \$200,000.

BUFFALO, Feb. 16.-Brock & Wiener, whole sale clothing manufacturers and dealers, made an as-signment to day to Henry L. Schwartz. Their liabilities are estimated at \$250,000; preferences aggregate \$150, 180. Their assole are worth \$150,000.

Snow Sheds Collapse. VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Feb. 16,-News reached

here late last night that the snow sheds at Blue Cafou had collapsed. Conductor Bood, a brakeman, the road-master, and one other person are missing. A snow plough and seven engines have been despatched to the scene of the accident.

Snow Blockade in California. Towles. Feb. 16.—The snow storm which be-gan on Saturday ceased yesterday. The blockade on the Central Pacing between here and Blue Cañon is expected to be raised this morning.

Nincteen Burgiaries in One Night.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 16.-Nineteen store were broken into last night byfa gang of burgiars, who probably left here on the 4 A. M. train for Boston. Their efforts were not well rewarded, as the entire booty as, gregated only 500 in money and \$10 or \$50 worth of goods.

SOCIAL LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Polsom's Reception at Oak View-Re-ceptions by Cabinet Families.

others receiving on Wednesdays closed to-day. was as warm and sunny as May, and wraps worn with comfort on Monday were quite too heavy in the sudden change from cold to warm-wave weather. Mrs. Folsom held a crowded reception at Oak view. The heavy roads did not interfere with the driving out, and from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. carriages about the President's house suggested the Saturdays at the Executive Mansion. Miss Cleveland was expected by many visitors who had not seen her at the White House, and hoped to see her with Mrs. Folsom: but Miss Cleveland did not go out until after 1, then driving in an open carriage with Mrs. Cleveland, and arriving after most of the visitors had gone, many of them passing the two ladies on the road. Mrs. Folsom received in a black gown of all-over lace. Her welcome was charming in the quiet, cordial greeting to visitors. Miss Lamar poured tea and Miss Murphey served chocolate at the table in the dining room. Mrs. Lamont and Mrs. Wilson were other assistants. Among the callers were the wife of the Japanese Minister, Mrs. Peckham of Albany, Miss Van Vechten. Mrs. Be Long, wife of the late Capt. De Long; Mrs. Splvanius Reed of New York, with Senator Dolph's wife; the wives of Senators Vance, Harrison, Sabin, Williams, and Mahone; Miss Mildred Lee, the Swiss and Chinese Ministers, the wives of Representatives Hiscock, Seymour, and Dunham, and Miss Ranney, Mrs. Charles Northoff, Mrs. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Conger, and Mr. Corcoran.

The absence of Secretary Manning's family left but three Cabinet houses open to-day. At Secretary Endicott's house Mrs. and Miss Endicott received and the wife of Lient. Duvall poured chosolate. Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen, who is visiting Mrs. John Davis, called on Mrs. Endicott, and while there was warmly greeted by old friends.

Capt. Greely was one of the many gentlemen making calls to-day, and everywhere was the recipient of congratulations on his promotion to be Chief Signal Officer.

Secretary Lamar's parlors were thronged with visitors, and Mrs. Lamar had a number of attractive assistants in the tea room. Her daughter and daughter-in-law received with her, and the wife of Representative Blount, Mrs. Walsh, and Miss Campbell were among the aids in the tea room, where the table had the added effect of flowers and fruit baskets.

The Postmaster-General's drawing room was fragran with superb roses sent by a member of the Chinese elegation. Mrs. and Miss Lie. Miss Beckman, and other attractive young women.

Wilson Barrett was making the round of Cabinet calls, including the reception of Mrs. Carlisle having asked several young men to join with the young women with Mrs. Cleveland, and arriving after most of the visitors had gone, many of them passing the two ladies on the road. Mrs. Folsom re-

the centre pieces.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Endicott give a dinner in honor of the President and Mrs. Cleveland on Friday evening. Miss Cleveland will see her friends every day from 12 to 1.

Mr. Powderly Will Try to Diminish the Number of Boycotters.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The Press tomorrow will publish an article in reference to Knights of Labor boycotts, in which it is asserted that indiscriminate boycotting by local assemblies is to be prohibited by Powderly. There is only one boycott in the West to which the Executive Board invites the enormous membership to lend aid. That is against a clothing concern. All the others are unauthorized. As an example, all the general officers of the order disavow any connection with the boycott against Armour. Of this boycott Mr. Carlton of the Executive Boara says: "It has never been sanctioned by the General Executive Board, that I know of, and as I am a mem ber of that body it could never have been authorized without my knowing it." Mr. Ira B. Aylesworth, another member of

deal of time to handle a big organization like ours, and the Executive Board has to act slowly. There is no doubt that the General Board will require stricter discipline in the ranks than there is now. As far as the Chicago Knights are concerned, the Board has taken no official action. It is true that many Knights there are somewhat socialistic, but the Board has pronounced no official opinion as to the discipline among them. The General Executive Board never authorized the Armour boycott."

Mr. Powderly is worried because he finds the Chicago Knights plainly violating the instructions given in his latest circulars. He is exceedingly cautious, however, about being drawn into a wordy quarrel with the Socialists. "It would." he said. "Take un three months of deal of time to handle a big organization like

drawn into a wordy quarrel with the Socialists,
"It would," he said, "take up three months of
my time. My views of these local boycotts are
well known. To use the boycott for every
triffling thing that turns up now no longer rests
with the local assemblies, but the General Executive Board has the power, if necessary, to
order a boycott whenever just cause arises.
The indiscriminate boycotting that we read so
much about will no longer be possible." Mr.
Powderly's attitude toward the boycott was
plainly set out in his secret circular of May 10.
He said:

He said:

Let me direct your attention to a few little abuses, and that whenever a strike occurs appeals for add a scattered broadcast among the assume the let me one could for such a more of the second of the se

A Steamboat Beck Hand Dies of Small-pox. Patrick Carr, a deck hand on the Sound steamer Stonington, became ill on Monday with what appeared to be a fever of some sort, and was removed to

St. Vincent's Hospital. His symptoms soon became su St. Vincent's Hospital. His symptoms soon became sus-picious and a sanitary expert was summoned to diag-nose his complaint. If proved to be small pox, but as he was then too lit to be unoved, he was allowed to stay in the hospital. He was isolated, and every precaution was taken to prevent the infection of the other patients. When he died on Tuesday night his body was put in a metallic collin, and the room he had occupied was funn-gated and the bedding burned, similar precautions were taken to prevent infection at Carr's home at 157 West Fifty-second street and on the steamer.

John Curran, a telegraph operator: Walter Sharlan, a farmer, and George Fagan, a chemist, sailed from Leeds for this country on the steamer Calland about three weeks ago. Sharlan was swept overboard by a big wave on the way over, and when the other two arrived in this city, as their funds were exhausted, they had to wait for remittances from friends in Atlanta. A postal order for \$50 arrived on Monday, and Fagan gol it cashed at the General Post Office. He failed to return with it to the Cleveland House, at 188 Park rose, where he and Curran were lodging, and is still missing. Curran, who thinks he has been robbed and murdered, asked the police yesterday to look for him. charlan, a farmer, and George Fagan, a chemist, sailed

Two Toddling Wanderer

A fat little girl with tangled curly hair and a rosy checked boy just old enough to walk well were a rosy checked boy just old chough to walk well were found wandering in Grand street by Policeman Dokel on Tuesday night, and were turned over to Matron Webb's care. They were seven year old Annie Blam and her three year old brother Jos. They had wandered away from their boarding house at 51 Hester street. Their father died in Poland three years ago, and their mother cared for them until site because ill about a week ago and was taken to the Charity Hospital. Their cider brothers and sinter—Manrice aged 27. Abraham, 16. and Panny, 13—live at 15 Essex street. As Maurice does not want to pay their board any longer Mr. Gerry's society will be asked to care for them.

Chinaman Lee Repents his Wedding.

Chinaman George Lee of 131 Sullivan street who was married by Acting Mayor Beckman to Kate Murray carly in January, was at the Mayor's office yes terday in a peck of trouble, anxious for relief. George complained that his wife took money out of the drawer to buy two gallons of gin a week and innumerable growlers of beer to treat the boys of the neighborhood, where constantly coming in to call spon "the Chinaman" wife." George asked that the Acting Mayor should either give him a divorce or go up and give Mrs. Lee a taking to. Treorge only got as far as the outer door of the office.

It was Lost from La Champague, The mail bag marked "La Champagne, No

" which was picked up at Sandy Hook, was lost from the French steamer while transferring mails to the mail tag down the harbor. The steamer was blowing all steam and the bar was not seen or missed until toolide to get it. It was through tog for Philodelphia, and was forwarded last night to its destination.

Prospect Garden Huber Discharged George Huber, charged with violating th

Nothing Like It.

theatrical license law at his place in East Fourteenth street, was examined in Eastex Market Police Court yes torsiny and discharged by disatice Forth. It was argued in Huber's defence that the brense for his place was ob-tained in the name of Christian F. Getchizch.

MISS WEBER IN COURT AGAIN.

the Never Made a Plum Pudding in her Life.

Lisa Weber, the burlesque actress, who WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Formal receptions estified at the last hearing of the Paine will for the season by the Cabinet families and case, came to the Surrogate's Court yesterday to make a correction in her testimony. One sentence in the stenographer's minutes did not

"Ob, that 'and' should be 'but," said Miss Weber, with a smile, "That makes it right,

The stenographer made the correction while Miss Weber looked over his shoulder. She were a dark cloth walking gown, beneath which peeped a tiny pointed shoe. A dainty silver-handled umbrella served the double purpose of handled umbrella served the double purpose of plaything and prop. Over the dress she wore a tight-fitting rough-coated wrap of a golden brown color. A curly bang extended far down her forchead, almost throwing into shadow the rogalish, twinkling eyes. A peaked bonnet, with birds and feathers, rested snugly on the chestnut hair. Altogether, she looked almost as dashing and rogulsh as when she was one of Lydia Thompson's British blondes. She amiled sweetly at ex-Judge Russell when he said: "Don't you remember one Christmas when you made a plum pudding and ms. Miller made a doughnut for Mr. Paine?"

"Oh, dear, no," replied Miss Weber, "I never made a dum pudding in my life. I promised to once, but I never did."

Miss Weber made a graceful curtesy when informed that there were no more questions for her to answer. Outside the court room she paused to talk to the reporters. She said she was going to Philadelphia and then on West, She is starring with the Lisa Weber Burlesque Company in the West. Then, as she started down the marble stairs, she gave her skirts a whisk which revealed a pair of pretty French shoes, and tripped lightly away.

Mr. Mark A. Blumenberg, the editor of the Musical Courier, testified that he met Paine a fortnight before he read of his death. Paine was in the act of taking a cigar stump from the street. The witness asked him whether he was not ashamed of himself, and Paine replied that it was none of his business. They entered into a conversation and the witness said:

"If you will give me what money you have about you I will take care of you for the rest of your life." Paine replied: "No, when I give away my money I will leave it all to my friend, Mr. Wardwell." plaything and prop. Over the dress at

O'NEIL STILL A SCHOOL TRUSTEE. He Sends Back Word From the Tombe that He Will Not Resign.

Just as the Board of Education was about o adjourn yesterday, President Simmons startled all the Commissioners by telling them that ex-Alderman O'Neil was still a school trustee in the Fourteenth Ward, and that he refused to give the office up. President Simmons considered that the resignation of the ex-Alderman would be appropriate in view of his conviction for accepting bribes, and yesterday he sent Messenger Anderson of the Board to the prisoner in the Tombs with an unsigned resignation. Anderson told the prisoner that Mr. Simmons wanted his signature to the blank.

I won't sign it," bluntly said O'Nell, and

"I won't sign it," bluntly said Unen, and the messenger took the unsigned blank back. "Unless there is a law that provides that a conviction of felony vacates a trusteeship." President Simmons said to the Board. "we will have charges preferred against Mr. O'Neil, and refer them to the Committee on Trustees, who can declare the office vacant, and appoint successor."

who can declare the office vacant, and appoint a successor."
The School Commissioners yesterday reduced the salaries of agents of truancy from \$1.250 to \$1.000 per year. They resolved to hire at an annual rental of \$1.100 the building at 107 East 14th street, adjoining Public School 57, to afford additional accommodation for those scholars who have to be turned away now for want of class rooms. Joseph Fettritch of 775 Lexington avenue, R. Duncan Harriss of 117 East Thirty-fourth street, and Theodore E. Thompson of 1,779 Washington avenue were appointed trustees in the Nincteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth wards respectively.

BOSTON CORBETT INSANE.

The Slayer of Wilkes Booth Makes a Sensation in Kansas.

TOPERA, Feb. 16 .- Boston Corbett, the slayer of John Wilkes Booth, created a sensation in the Kansas House of Representatives yesterday. At the commencement of the session of the Legislature Corbett was appointed Assistant Doorkeeper. Yesterday he strapped on two revolvers and took with him a box of cartridges. Then, with a drawn weapon, he

cartridges. Then, with a drawn weapon, he drove a negro attendant from the Representatives' Hall. Sergeant-at-Arms Norton attempted to expostulate with him, when Corbett cocked one of his revolvers and pointing it at the officer, told him to travel. Corbett then searched for Speaker Smith, and on meeting a member who somewhat resembled him, was about to lire, when the member threw up his hands and said he was not the Speaker. The member was then permitted to move on.

Corbett then took possession of the Speaker's gallery, and, walking in front of the doors, held it during the entire morning session, refusing to allow any one to come near him. Three city policemen were called, but they would not venture into the dark corridor, and the siaper of Booth held possession. At noon he sent word down to the House to adjourn or he would come down and adjourn it himself. The House adjourned. Corbett was afterward captured in the lower corridor, disarmed, and taken to the police station, where he is now taken to the police station, where he is n confined. He will doubtless be adjudged inse

and confined in an asylum. SUNBEAMS.

-There is a bill now before the Nevada Legislature disqualifying from holding office any one who is a victim of strong drink. -Judge W. O. Gresham told a reporter of

the Louisville Courier Journal the other day that he should not be a candidate for President of the United States, and he seemed to mean it, too. -A bed of cream and white colored marble

has been discovered on the edge of the village of Rome, tia. A company has been formed to develop the marble, which is there in almost exhaustless quantites. -The local newspaper of Oroville, Cal., explains why five drummers for shirt manufactories were in that town that week by saying: "It is so warm here that men go without coats most of the year, and shirts are worn out faster than in other localities."

-At a recent election in Washington Territory, where women vote, all but two candidates on the Republican ticket were elected. It is now said that the omen knew that these two men were domestic tyrants and party lines disappeared before this fact.

The Rev. Marcus Rainsford is probably

the first clergyman to preach in a sewer. When a new sewer in the north of London was recently being built Mr. Hainsford, whose work is among the people of that neighborhood, went into the sewer one evening and held service for the workmen.

-There was a missionary conference in

Eufaula, I. T., recently, and an appeal was made to the Indian congregation for money to send the Gospel to those that had it not. There were 300 persons in the congregation, and the collection amounted to \$300, many of the Indians giving all the money that they had with them, and some of the girls throwing braceleta, rings, and other jewelry into the collection baskets. -Last summer a Pennsylvanian saw a lot of his neighbor's hens in his wheat field, and, taking down his shotgun, he killed most of them. Then he add-

ed insult to injury by suing the chicken owner for \$30 for damage done by the fowls, and he won the case and recovered the money. The neighbor in turn proscouted the chicken slayer under a statute for "killing and maining domestic animals," and the Judge has decided that the killing was justifiable. -A Georgia negro went to a lawyer the other day much disturbed in his mind because some white men had told him that he had not been legally

baptized. The day of the deremony was very cold, he said, and the preacher, who was not well, stood on the bank of the stream and repeated the words of the ceremony, while two deacons dipped the convert. This bap-tizing by deputy gave rise to the question of the validity of the ordinance, and he wanted legal advice.

-The Southern Christian Advocate of New Orleans complains of a lack of enterprise on the part of the ministers in sending in marriage notices. It says: Brethren who have not the time to write us a four line marriage notice within the month they happen, but wait until the end of the year, and then send us a bunch of them without either correct dates or names, must explain to their people that this is the reason why they are not published. The same with oblivaries. We want news. In one case a couple were divorced before the notice of their marriage was received."

-A Nantucket correspondent of the Boston Herald has been reading the "Rules and Regulations Governing the Police Force of Nantucket," and finds them amusing particularly Article 5 and Rule 6. The former reads: "It shall be the duty of the police to ar-rest any person found in an intoxicated condition in any of the streets or lanes of the town, and if he or she offers no resistance said person may be assisted home: If that is too far away, said person may be assisted away from the most througed streets and told to go home three times and if such person refuses to go home, he or she shall be locked up and treated as provided in Rule 6.* Rule 6 is: "Any person found as hereinbefore provided, who is noisy or disorderly, shall be arrested and locked up and discharged as soon as sober), three consecut times after which complaint shall be made and pro-cuted. It is evident that Nantucket means to de-There is no such other compendium of news or mirror of contemporary history as Tax Warralt Scs. \$1 a year. gently with the erring.